

# SPORTS

## Football field day

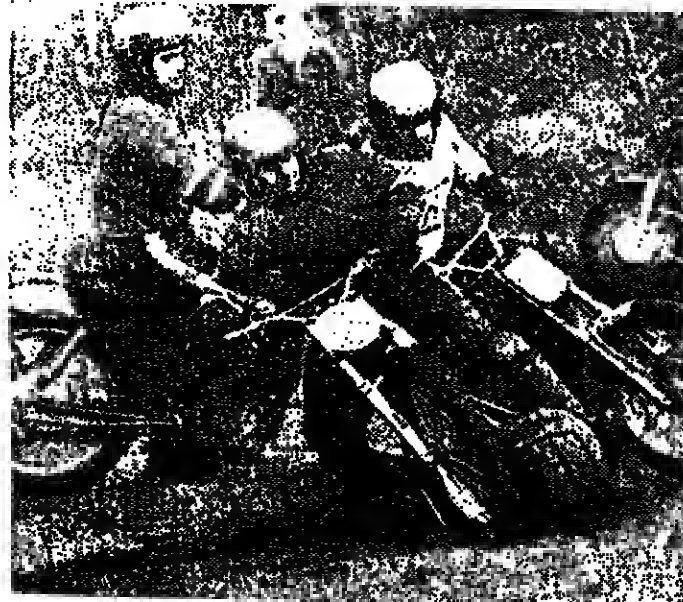
All the five Soviet teams have made the next round of the European tournament. In the Champions Cup Leningrad Zenit beat Norwegian Velestengen 2-0 in an away game, having done the same in the home game two weeks ago.

In the Cup Winners Cup Kiev Dynamo thrashed the strong Dutch Utrecht side 4-1. After three and a half hours Dynamo 2-1 at home didn't bring over the latters' ultimate success, all the more so that the Dutch were the first to score in Kiev. But later Dynamo moved into top gear to win overall.

Among the three Soviet teams competing in the UEFA Cup the hardest going was the Odessa Chernomorets, who met the West German Werder club now twinning the national championship standings. Chernomorets won in the first game at home 2-1 but found themselves in a most unpleasant situation away, with only ten men left at the end of the game. Werder did all they could to secure an overall win but failed, even winning the game at 3-2.

Dnepropetrovsk Dnipro again beat Wisla of the GDR, this time 2-1 in a home game, with both goals netted by top national championship striker Oleg Protasov. Moscow Spartak also made the next round with 3-1 victory over TIS club of Turku, Finland.

The next issue of "MN" will appear on October 12, 1985.



Ice hockey news

Helsinki. Defending Finnish champions Ilves of Tampere have got off to a bad start this season with only two points from three rounds and clinging to the last but one place. They lost their latest away game to

Vladimir Metallurg beat Elina Avtomobilist 4-1 in a national championship home game to secure their fifth title in a date. National cup holders Kovrovela of Kovrov placed second.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



European absolute champion Yelena Shushuyeva and world overall champion Dmitry Bilozarchev (photos) who recently won the national cup in Moscow, will lead the Soviet team to the world championships due on November 4-10 in Montreal.

Photos by Mikhail Dyaluyuk

## Chess: opponents level

A match of worthy opponents. That is how one might describe the current Moscow rivalry for the world chess crown between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov. They have played 12 games (half the planned total) and are level at six points each. There were similar results in 1981, when many-time world champion Mikhail Botvinnik clashed with another Soviet Grandmaster, David Bronstein in the Moscow Tselkovsky Chertok Hall, where the current match is also in progress. In one of the games Botvinnik had an extra book just after the opening yet the game was finally drawn (Botvinnik succeeded then in defending his title).

Something of the kind occurred in the 11th game of the present match. In a quite satis-

factory position in the Nimzo-witsch defence, the champion, playing Black, ultimately lost. His late was clinched by a single mistake when he doubled his Rooks, enabling Kasparov to stage an effective winning strategy with a Queen sacrifice.

At 5.5 to 5.5 Karpov, contrary to some experts' expectations, went along without taking a time-out and lunged into action playing White in the 12th game on Thursday. The game soon developed a semblance of Sicilian defence, which meant that Black would have to go on the defensive. But contrary to all recommendations of the multivolume research of this opening, Kasparov ventured 45 on his eighth move, thus confronting the

champion with some totally novel problems. Naturally enough, this surprise, which put into question the entire theory of Sicilian defence and which was prepared especially for the present "duel", forced Karpov into the most correct decision in that situation. He gave back an extra pawn, agreed to multiple exchanges which simplified the position and which resulted in a draw already on the 19th move.

It was hardly possible to invalidate that theoretical discovery immediately on the board, for that would require a prolonged and scrupulous analysis of variants, something that the champion will surely do with his assistants as soon as he can.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

## South African Grand Prix: UN appeals for boycott

The Special Committee Against Apartheid at the United Nations has appealed to UN member states to prevent teams of sports cars manufacturers taking part in the Grand Prix scheduled for October 11 in South Africa.

In its statement the Committee expressed regret that the International Automobile Federation (FIA) did not exact from its members the necessary FIA members.

The Committee urged the French Government to appeal the manufacturers of Formula 1 cars and French teams to participate in the race.

The Brazilian racer, A. Senna, who is doing very well in the last stages of this year's Formula 1 races, has declared that he will not go to South Africa where the next stage of the world championship is scheduled to take place. He said he supported the measures taken by the Brazilian Government to boycott South Africa and its decision to terminate all sporting links with the country.

## FIFA President has no doubts

The 1986 World Football Cup will be held in Mexico, the president of the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), has said in Rio de Janeiro.

Even the Mexican earthquake has spared football, he said. He said he was confident that the World Cup would be held in Mexico, despite the earthquake.

I have no worries about the earthquake, he said. It is natural that there will be some damage, but it is not a disaster. It is a tragedy, but it is not a disaster.

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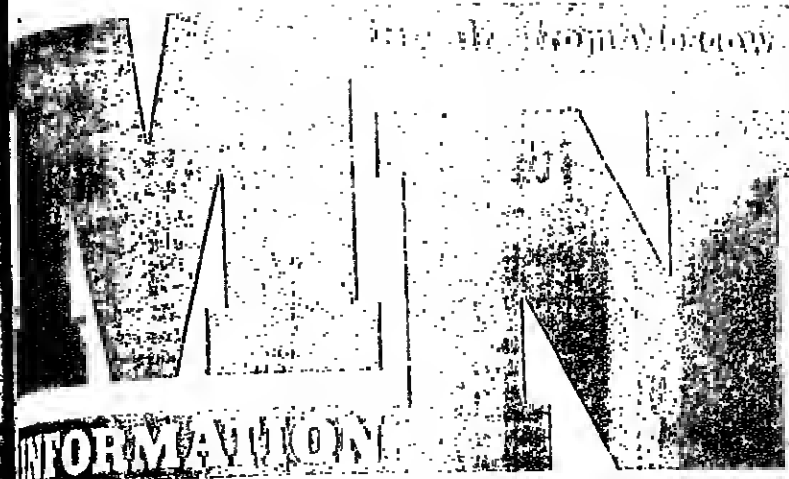
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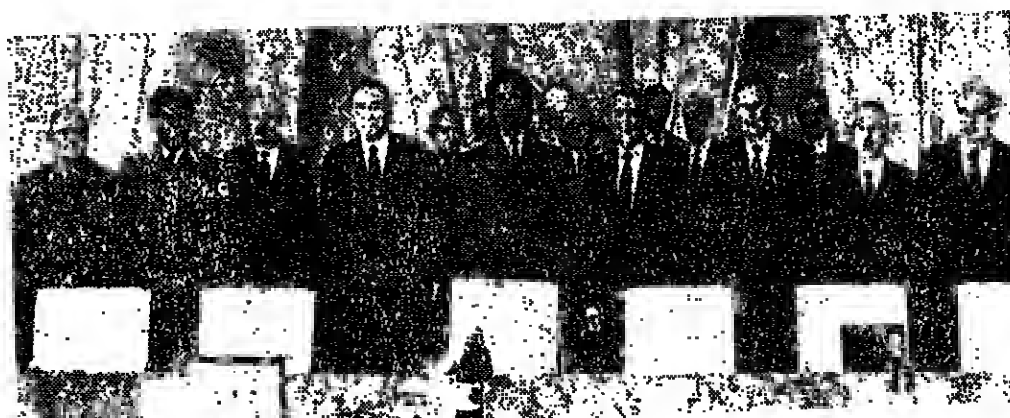
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## Soviet-Libyan talks in Moscow



Before the talks started.

## TO SPACE AND EARTH

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## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau has approved the Appeals by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in connection with the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Appeals will be published in the Soviet press.

The Politbureau examined a Comprehensive Programme for Chemicalization of the USSR National Economy up to the year 2000. This Programme provides for a considerable increase in the output of fertilizers and chemicals to protect crops, as well as advanced types of plastics, chemical fibres, and a number of other valuable chemicals.

The aim of the Programme is to ensure more effective utilization of the existing industrial and scientific potential. It envisages major measures for developing and manufacturing highly efficient technological processes; modernizing and retooling existing enterprises; commissioning additional capacities in various industries. It also envisages reducing the amount of manual labour, improving the quality and expanding the range of goods produced. Considerable amounts of money will be earmarked for housing and the construction of projects for social and everyday services and in the cultural sphere for workers in the chemical industry.

The Politbureau approved a joint ruling by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on giving priority to the development of the new material base, and on raising the technological level of co-terrestrial metallurgy between 1985 and 1990.

It also examined the results of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's visit to France. It was stressed that his talks with the French President, Francois Mitterrand, and discussions with other state and public figures of France and agronomists reached a high level of co-operation for further development of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and France. It was pointed out that the Soviet-French amitié was of a major significance for consolidating European security, expanding cooperation among European countries and for improving the international climate. Soviet proposals aimed at preventing militarization of space, curbing the race in nuclear and other arms, and developing fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the

(Continued on page 3)

## Cosmonauts return from orbit



Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgi Grechko get a hearty welcome at the Stellar Township.

After completing their round of duty on board the Salyut-7 space station, Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgi Grechko have arrived at the Stellar Township from the Belokour space centre. Among the people who welcomed them back home was the French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chrétien, who took part in the 1982 Soviet-French experiment.

Says the French cosmonaut: I am happy to be again in the Soviet Union, at the Stellar Township, where my road to outer space began together with Vladimir Dzhanibekov. Today I am happy to welcome him and to embrace him as a good friend. I have closely followed his own flight together with Viktor Savinykh. That they have brought the Salyut orbital station back to life is a happy

cedent achievement in the history of cosmonautics. Answering a question about the importance he attaches to the establishment of the Association of Spacemen, Jean-Loup Chrétien said: The Earth looks beautiful from outer space. There are people living and working on it and who dream about attaining happiness. Unfortunately there are forces who have been trying to turn space into a military testing range. We, cosmonauts, resolutely oppose outer space militarization. Space must serve science, and benefit mankind.

The Soviet Union has been doing everything ever since space exploration began for it to be used for peaceful purposes. I became convinced that this is true after I had worked on board the Salyut-7 station. Everything on the station is done to explore space and Earth in the interests of mankind.

(Continued on page 2)

## Festivities at Echmiadzin



Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians Vazgen I.

## Wishing Budapest forum success

The Soviet Union wishes the cultural forum in Budapest to be a constructive and businesslike atmosphere and to contribute to a healthier political climate in return to the policy of détente and stronger cooperation among European states in the cultural sphere.

This was noted at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mark the start in the capital of Hungary of a CSCE

cultural forum on October 15. Addressing journalists, prominent Soviet cultural workers spoke about the plans and objectives of the forum — a major event within the framework of the European process — and made known details of the work expected to be done. This is the first meeting to be held as part of the 10 European process with the participation of cultural workers from countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act.



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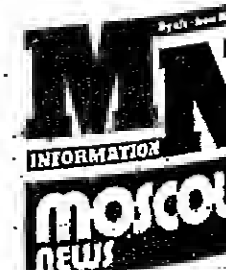
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## Round the Soviet Union

● A GOLD NUGGET WEIGHING 563.7 GRAMMES HAS BEEN FOUND BY DIGGERS PANNING OUT ROCK IN THE AMUR REGION (THE SOVIET FAR EAST). The nugget was called "The 40th Anniversary of Victory".

● KHATYN AND ILYAS DZHAFAROV HAVE CELEBRATED THEIR CENTENNIAL WEDDING JUBILEE AT THE VILLAGE OF YANSHAK IN THE MOUNTAINS OF AZERBAIJAN, A SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. The villagers congratulated the couple and gave it a colourful carpet, a symbol of conjugal happiness among the mountainous people. The Dzhafarovs have over 100 descendants. Grandfather Khatyn who has raised his children bears the title of Mother-Heroine. Her daughters, sons, grandchildren and great grandchildren have also large families of their own.

● A PARK OF SCULPTURE, A BRANCH OF THE REGIONAL MUSEUM OF ART AND HISTORY IS TO BE LAID OUT ON THE TSENTRALNY ISLAND IN KALININGRAD (SOVIET BALTIC). More than 100 sculptures are to be set up in its 25-hectare area. Its central lane will be decorated with live stelaes symbolizing Labour, Peace, Abundance, Motherhood and Creative Work. Most of the sculptures have come as a present from the funds of the all-Union artistic workshop association and the Artists Union.

● AN AUTOMATED DESIGN SYSTEM DEVELOPED AT THE Leningrad Electric Engineering Institute WILL CONSIDERABLY HELP STUDENTS DESIGN ADVANCED ELECTRONIC DEVICES FOR THEIR COURSE AND GRADUATION PAPERS.

## Ukraine's resource-saving experience

It has been decided to spread through the USSR economy the experience of the Ukraine (a Union republic with a major industrial potential, second only to the Russian Federation by way of its importance) in the introduction of resource-saving technologies.

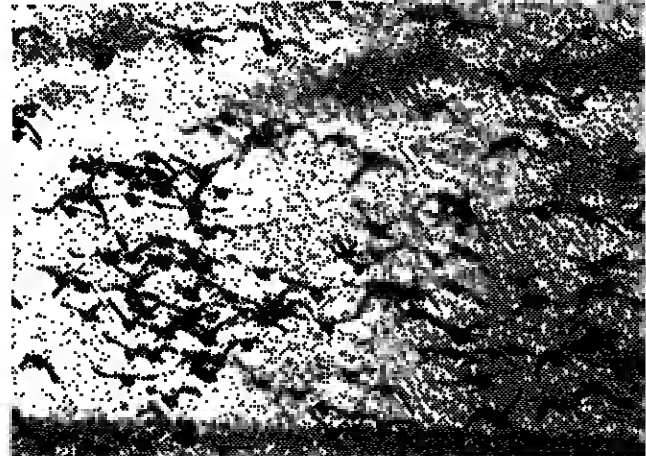
The peculiarity of the Ukrainian approach is that the republic is solving the problem of "ecologization" of industry and complex.

Various programmes of introducing low-waste and wasteless technologies, new structural materials, substitutes for scarce raw materials, putting into production reusable resources are

The Krasnovodsk Bay is the Caspian Sea, wedged deep into the Turkmen Desert, has been included into the list of the UNESCO International Nature Preservation Union. This is a bird sanctuary of world importance where water and swamp fowls stay for the winter.

In late autumn up to half a million birds come here from northern regions of Europe and Asia. Many of them are so rare that they are entered into the USSR Red Data Book. So as not to disturb the birds all economic activities are prohibited in the greater part of the Bay.

The Krasnovodsk State Preserve is just one of the 150 bird and animal sanctuaries in the USSR. Work on the preservation of unique natural complexes is



Above the water expanses in the Krasnovodsk bird sanctuary on the Caspian Sea.

## PARADISE FOR BIRDS



With the help of such nets ornithologists catch the water fowls so as to clip metal rings on their legs.

gathering on there. The conditions of flora and fauna are constantly studied and controlled in these areas. Avifauna is helpful in estimating the number of birds which have come to spend the winter there. The associates of the sanctuary study the behavioural patterns of the birds, their interrelationships at huge gatherings-colonies. More than 3,000 species are caught, measured and weighed every year. Before they are released metallic rings are clipped to their legs thus enabling their migration routes and places of nesting to be ascertained.

The natural conditions formed now in the Krasnovodsk Bay are so attractive that birds started rushing here in great numbers, shunning the neighbouring sea-dwelling areas. They are nesting now even near the city of Krasnovodsk.



Urgent medical aid is being rendered to a young frost-bitten tiamurgo.

## BRATSKAYA HEP-CHAMPION AMONG HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

The 450,000 millionths kWh has been produced recently by the Bratskaya HEP. Since its commissioning almost 20 years ago the HEP on the Angara River to central Siberia has become a testing ground for construction of scientific and technological novelties, a standard example of modernizing and reconstructing the equipment used. As a result of this the aggregate generating capacity of the station has grown by 400,000 kw.

The Bratskaya HEP is a model of economical and efficient performance — the most spent for its construction has been already recouped six times over, and the money spent on the modernization of its equipment — seven times. Today, the station has attained the energy "truth hours": the actual water resource is being utilized all the station's installations are operating in full swing.

## Ural trucks for Siberian oil and gas fields

The Ural autotransports recently shipped by BelAZ to the oil and gas fields of the Ural-4320 model to be used in the oil and gas complex of the Tyumen Region in Western Siberia. The Ural-4320 is a good cross-country capability.

In the 12th Five-Year Development Plan period 1985-1990 the Ural autotransports will start producing cross-country vehicles on trucks capable of passing through boglands and heavy snow. Such vehicles are necessary for further development of oil and gas deposits in Siberia. Their high-level performance will be assured through the introduction of modern technological processes and advanced equipment of high productivity.

being worked out for whole cities and industrial areas. Well known in the USSR is the example of Azovskiy — one of the biggest metallurgical plants which has for several years been operating without a single tonne of waste. Slags, ashes, sulphuric acid and noxious gases do not poison the environment (the plant is next to a resort zone) but become initial raw materials for other enterprises. Having improved the ecological situation Azovskiy, at the same time, nets in tens of millions of roubles in additional annual profit.

Such a practice has made a good showing in many cities of Donbas. In industrial regions of Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, and Kiev (capital of the republic). Comprehensive programmes produce the greatest economic and ecological effects.

possible colour. This recommendation came from the laboratory of colour vision. Another recommendation is to make the walls of the passenger carriages light green as well. Specialists say that this colour makes a person feel relaxed, comfortable and cool.

One of the most important factors contributing to comfort is the temperature of the air. That is why so much attention has gone into the air conditioning in the new type of carriage. Fresh air comes from the roof, which have replaced the traditional vents on the roof. The air conditioning system has negated the heat. The open windows in carriages and this makes the train the most comfortable of people who read in the tube by carrying the lighting in a most rational way.

**EMERGENCY SERVICE FOR COMPUTERS**  
Perhaps, only the ambulance system can compete with our production association in efficiency, says director O. Trushin of the North Computer Complex. Working in SOVIETSKAYA KIRGHIZIA, he describes how his centre services computers. Minutes after receiving information about a faulty computer, a team of electronic engineers leaves by a specially equipped car for the place where it is installed.

Efficiency is particularly badly needed because each hour a computer lies idle costs the state one hundred roubles. With the appearance of third and fourth generation computers the problem of electronic services has become particularly acute. It takes twenty people to maintain and repair one computer. However, they do not always have the necessary replacement. Most of them are the work of activating and repairing electronic instruments, computer centres have reduced their staff by half and increased efficiency.

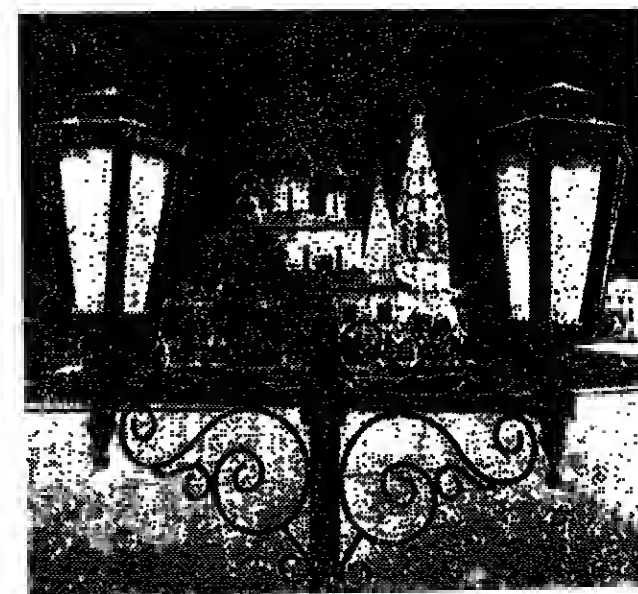
## Places to visit

Yaroslavl is an ancient city on the Volga River, rich in ancient historical monuments. In 1010 Prince Yaroslav the Wise founded the town between the steep banks of the Volga River and the Kotorosl River, giving the name to it. In the 17th century the city structures developed into architectural ensembles making Yaroslavl one of the most beautiful cities in the land.

Upon entering the city a visitor is struck by the magnificent panorama of the Monastery of the Transfiguration of the Lord, an architectural monument dating back to the 15th century. The world-famous relic of the Host of Igor, was saved here at the library of a manuscript.

In 1930 the actor Pyotr Volynsky founded in Yaroslavl the first professional theatre. Many outstanding people had worked in Yaroslavl, including post-Nikolai Nekrasov, stage Leonid Sobinov, and regular Alexander Opekashin. Yaroslavl's architectural ensemble is constantly changing from year to year. The carefully preserved antiquity is harmoniously mixed with the new built by the Soviet people, making the city appearance unique.

## YAROSLAVL



The Church of St. Elijah the Prophet (17th century).

## Science and technology

## TROUPE WITH A LATHE

Scientists and scientists of the Ukraine have developed a digital programmed grinding machines, can have dialogue with a person.

Lathe equipped with computers are three times more productive than ordinary lathe. They can machine independently calculating the roughness and precision of the workpiece and other parameters. It is designed for the fulfilment of a great number of programs, "memorized" the parameters of formerly machined workpieces more without error, gets down to command operations.

For the first time in the USSR these lathes have been equipped with fast-operating computers. They are big integrated microcircuits. The vast storage of information is power-independent. Information is not lost for an unlimited time.

## GAS PIPELINES TO BECOME MORE RELIABLE

Scientists in Georgia (a Caucasian Union republic) have developed a device which protects the main gas pipelines from electrostatic charges. Polymeric films used for insulation get so electrified when rolled on pipes that they can cause fire. Now the insulating material, before rolling, goes through the device which eliminates electrostatic charges. Safe working conditions are completely assured during this operation.

## OF INTEREST

## Wild boar on 'duty point'

A couple, the Marehaks, recently had an exciting encounter as they were driving along the Pekov section of the Moscow-Riga motorway. A huge wild boar suddenly dashed and stopped in front of their Lada. The car with its engine stalled. The sudden braking stopped the couple of yards short of the animal. The boar stood still in the middle of the road, blocking the way to a lorry coming from the other direction. When oil traffic on the road ceased, live piglets came out of the bushes accompanied by their grunting mother.

At this point, the Lada driver started the engine. Immediately, the boar turned towards the car. In a threatening posture, its hair bristling and with its mouth open, it stood at the Lada. The "villain of the road" headed the warning and turned off the engine. The boar left the "duty point" only after its family had peacefully crossed the road and disappeared in the forest.

## Passports of houses in old Riga

Restorers have made a discovery in the centre of Riga, capital of Latvia (a Baltic republic). In Peldu Street, under a layer of plaster, they found an original dwelling built in the Gothic style.

Each structure in old Riga has a passport. This document indicates the time of its building and method, former layout and other information which help restorers. The entire ancient part of the city, covering an area of 50 hectares is now placed under their authority.

The famous Dom Cathedral has assumed its original grandeur. From its lower the golden cock has temporarily "lown down" — it was removed by mountain climbers for crisscrossing to restore.

Restoration work is done not only on individual buildings but also whole neighbourhoods. An example of this is the Street of Craftsmen. Now it is difficult to recognize its houses stuck to the fortress wall. Given a new lease on life by the painstaking efforts of restorers, they now have new functions. They house exhibition halls, cafes, souvenir shops and lunch of numerous Riga newsmen.

## TRAINING STAFF FOR ROBOTIC COMPLEXES

The Soviet Union has adopted a programme for training skilled personnel for the development, maintenance and repair of robotic complexes as well as flexible production and automated design systems. Under the programme, which covers the years between 1986 and 1990, 132 thousand specialists with higher education, 85.4 thousand specialists with secondary technical education and

943 thousand skilled workers are to be trained. Special colleges departments are to retain ten thousand specialists and other restorer courses for 350 thousand managers and industrialists. It is also planned to make arrangements for 12.7 thousand college teachers and professors to brush up their knowledge of robotics at technical schools, colleges and universities.

## BONDAREV'S WOODEN PORTRAITS

Nikolai Bondarev, a resident of Andryukovskaya stanitsa, a big Cossack village in the Krasnodar Territory, has unexpectedly discovered his artistic talent. Everything started with "boasting". Once to autumn, when hunting, he came across a thick tree stump which staggered him with its whirling form. "I put the stump into my knapsack," the artist says, "and having come home tried to create an image of the water-sprite. It seemed to be a success. Several years later, more than 60 compositions were displayed in my workshop."



Two works by Nikolai Bondarev.

## VIEWPOINT

## USSR agroindustrial complex: reserves for intensification

Lev VOSKRESENSKY

Soviet meat production is expected to increase this year by 2,000,000 tonnes, as compared with 1980 when it amounted to 15,100,000 tonnes. If the growth doubles in the next five-year period (1986-90) the country will reach the level envisaged in the Food Programme for the '90s which will ensure substantial improvement in quality and structure of the nation's diet.

Of course, it is necessary to have a steady supply of grain and fodder for cattle. Soviet specialists believe that, in any climatically unfavourable year, the country must get no less than 200,000,000 tonnes of grain from its fields, and in normal conditions — 250,000,000 tonnes or even more.

That is the strategic goal of USSR agriculture for the next few years — and it can be attained. This is confirmed by the practice and activities of thousands of collective and state farms in recent years after the Food Programme was adopted.

How do we switch the agroindustrial complex to intensive development?

First of all, active use of modern progressive technologies should be mentioned. In essence, this involves the concentration of material resources primarily in those directions which promise more impressive returns. Let us take a simple example. In spite of all the whims of the weather, in many areas those farms which use intensive techniques of grain-growing, harvested 4-5 tonnes per hectare, that is over a third or even one-half more grain than where the usual technology was employed. This year the new technologies have been used on 17,000,000 hectares of land; in 1986 they will cover 31,000,000 and in the near future — not less than 60,000,000 hectares, i.e. half the country's grain fields.

Ensuring agricultural production stability in Soviet climatic conditions (sharply different from the continental in most countries), frequent droughts is unacceptable without irrigation. It is necessary, however, to take into account the fact that though the volume of irrigation in the USSR is growing and will continue to grow, the top priority task is not the further expansion of irrigated lands, but their more efficient use.

In general it is important to stress the prevailing trend — seeking higher returns not so much through new investments as through fuller utilization of the existing agricultural potential, scientifically-grounded systems of land-use and cattle-breeding. This is how the trend in cattle-breeding, for example, in cattle-breeding. The principal direction here today is not that of increasing livestock but qualitative improvement and increase in cattle productivity. Within the last two or three years the number of livestock has remained practically the same (that of which cows even dropped slightly) while meat production is growing.

It should be also taken into account that now the problem of higher quality as well as rational consumption and use of all agricultural products becomes top priority in the USSR. This is understandable. As they say, you cannot place on your plate the figures of gross grain output or meat production, no matter how impressive they look. The shopping counter, the refrigerator, the meat in the kitchen — these are the final links in the agricultural chain and very.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## TASHKENT RESIDENTS PITY MEXICANS

The plight about which MOSKOVSKY KOMSOBOLTS wrote was not on the schedule of the International Sheremetyevo airport. A special Aeroflot flight brought to Mexico medicines, tents and food for victims of the earthquake. The decision to help them had been taken earlier by Soviet public organizations like the Soviet Latin American People's Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Women's Committee, the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR and the Soviet Peace Fund. Still earlier, just when the news of the Mexican tragedy had been broken, thousands of Soviet people took that decision.

A particularly passionate response came from the residents of the Central Asian city of Tashkent who themselves had lived through a devastating earthquake in 1966. Who still remember with gratitude all those who helped to bring our razed city back to life, a team led by V. Morozov were from the Tashkent aircraft repair works, the newspaper notes. We are happy to give our day's wages to the Mexican people.

## AMELIORATION OF BYELORUSSIAN MARSHES

Over the past nineteen years, drainage systems have been constructed and modernized opoko in Byelorussia, which until recently was regarded as a land of bogs. As a result, 144 thousand hectares of irrigated lands have been made available for farming, writes PRAVDA. This region is being used as a testing ground for all new methods in amelioration. For instance, the lands here were made dry by means of closed drainage, and not with open-drain canals as before. For the first time, systems have been created with a two-way regulation

of the soil moisture. This also ensures a one-tonne increase in the crops harvested from each hectare of land. Amelioration engineers in Byelorussia have been using the so-called polder systems to protect the lands from river flooding during spring. Among other places, such schemes have been successful in the Brest Region.

No less promising are systems with vertical drainage being used here for the first time. Radical measures have been taken in marsh lands in Byelorussia with the help of conservation methods in order to localise some undesirable consequences of drainage. Scientists monitor and evaluate the effect on the environment. The republic has set up natural preserves over an area of nearly 1.4 million hectares.

## NEW UNDERGROUND TRAINS

The engineering factory in Mytilskiy outside Moscow has come out with a new type of underground train. With a hexagonal cross-section body, it is different from all the previous models. The most important thing about the new locomotive is the extreme comfort it gives both passengers and drivers. Taking up the subject of tube trains, Director A. Prokhorov of the National Scientific Research Institute of Railway Hygiene writes in PRAVDA about the way he sees a most rationally designed interior of tube trains, the most popular means of transport in Moscow.

Nothing is insignificant on the railway, people of the railway institute always say. Even such purely personal factors as fatigue and gloomy mood become safety factors. The importance of such things is underscored by the existence of a special discipline — railway psychology.

Take the driver's eyes, for instance. To make them feel comfortable, the ceiling in the driver's cab is painted white, the walls are light-colored, while the dashboard is grey. The lighting in the cab often changes from dark to light, a condition in which gray is the best



